

MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Held in Washington, D. C. March 26, 1946.

The fifth meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts, during the fiscal year 1946, was held in its office in the Interior Department Building on Tuesday, March 26, 1946. The following members were present:

Mr. Clarke, Chairman,
Mr. Finley, Vice Chairman,
Mr. Reinhard,
Mr. Sterne,
Mr. Lawrie,

also H. P. Caemmerer, Secretary and Administrative Officer.

The meeting was called to order at 9:30 a.m.

March 25, 1946.

1. APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF PRECEDING MEETING: The Minutes of the Meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts, held on February 22, 1946, were approved.

2. MEDAL OF FREEDOM: The Secretary presented a Medal of Freedom, which was inspected. The Commission noted that the revised model for the head of the figure of Freedom had been used. However, the Commission felt that it was unjustifiable on the part of the War Department to have these medals struck without final approval of the models by the Commission of Fine Arts. Mr. Lawrie said there is room for improvement, and a better medal might have been produced.

In this the Commission concurred.

3. IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE WHITE HOUSE: Chairman Clarke called attention to a letter which he proposed sending to the President, with the approval of the Commission, suggesting the appointment of a consulting architect to assist Mr. Winslow in making improvements in the White House and grounds that are contemplated by the pending Independent Offices Appropriation Bill, involving a fund of fully \$700,000. The Commission felt this would be very desirable

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Mr. Winslow in making improvements in the White House and grounds that are

contemplated by the pending Independent Offices Appropriation Bill, involving

a fund of fully \$700,000. The Commission felt this would be very desirable

and selected the names of five able architects well versed in the White House tradition and in furnishings for homes. (Exhibit A)

4. UNITED STATES COINS: The Chairman read a letter received from the Director of the Mint (Exhibit B), stating that the Treasury Department would be pleased to have the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts in matters relating to new coins, but that at present the shortage of man-power makes the production of new coins prohibitive. The Chairman sent an appropriate reply (Exhibit B-1).

5. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WORLD WAR II MEMORIAL: Mr. Frederick H. Brooke, architect, of Washington, submitted the following letter with preliminary design for a District of Columbia World War II Memorial:

March 25, 1946.

Dear Mr. Clarke:

I am informed that the Commission of Fine Arts may find time at tomorrow's meeting to consider a suggestion, offered by Fredk. V. Murphy and the writer, for a D. C. Second World War Memorial, as proposed by the American Legion and other patriotic organizations.

On the 9th of May last, you sent a rough sketch by Mr. Cret which suggested, for this memorial, "two peristyles in the form of hemicycles," to be built flanking the existing World War I Memorial, in West Potomac Park.

In submitting the accompanying preliminary drawing it is proposed to carry out Mr. Cret's idea, with the substitution of curved exedras, which should afford great surfaces for inscriptions and the long list of D. C. war dead.

Hoping that the Commission of Fine Arts may find the accompanying drawing satisfactory, as a preliminary sketch, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

Fredk. H. Brooke.

Mr. Brooke reported verbally that the exedras are 55 feet long, 20 feet high and five feet deep; that there are 2,000 District of Columbia World War II dead to be commemorated; as compared to 400 of World War I, who are commemorated by the existing District of Columbia Band Stand (a circular temple).

The Commission inspected the design. The exedras were thought to be too high, and it was thought also that it would be better to have real peristyles and have the 2,000 names shown in some other way than carved on large wall space.

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high, and it was thought also that it would be better to have real peristyles and

have the 2,000 names shown in some other way than carved on large wall space.

Chairman Clarke mentioned an "Honor Roll" in the form of an embellished book that is being used to contain the names of Americans who died in England during World War II, to be placed on exhibition in an American Chapel in St. Paul's Cathedral. The method used by Mr. Gilbert on the First Division Memorial of World War II, commemorating 5,500 names, was also mentioned.

It was pointed out that there might be even more than 2,000 names to commemorate, since the date of the termination of World War II has not been finally determined.

It was thought desirable to defer action in the matter until the return of Mr. Murphy next month. In the meantime Mr. Finley proposes to make some inquiry about making some modifications in the Memorial Band Stand. A preliminary report was sent to Mr. Brooke (Exhibit C).

6. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BRANCH LIBRARY: Mr. Merrill A. Coe, Chief of the Architectural Division, and Mr. Jesse I. Cuthrell, designer, of the Office of the Municipal Architect, presented a revised design for the branch library to be built on Fairmont Street near Seventh Street, Northwest.

The Commission felt that the design was a great improvement over the one submitted at the February meeting. Some minor changes were suggested by Mr. Reinhard, among them leaving out a spandrel between window and door at the left of the building and substituting brick for other material indicated.

The Commission approved the design subject to the submission of working drawings (Exhibit D).

7. R. F. C. BUILDING: The Commission inspected a revised design for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Office Building, submitted by Mr. Harvey Warwick, architect, for erection at the corner of Connecticut Avenue and H St. NW.

Mr. Reinhard said that the design had been given a careful review by the

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6. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BRANCH LIBRARY: Mr. Merrill A. Coe, Chief of the Architectural Division, and Mr. Jesse I. Outrill, designer, of the Office of the Municipal Architect, presented a revised design for the branch library to be built on Fairmont Street near Seventh Street, Northwest. The Commission felt that the design was a great improvement over the one submitted at the February meeting. Some minor changes were suggested by Mr. Reinhard, among them leaving out a spandrel between window and door at the left of the building and substituting brick for other material indicated. The Commission approved the design subject to the submission of working drawings (Exhibit D).

7. R. F. C. BUILDING: The Commission inspected a revised design for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Office Building, submitted by Mr. Harvey Watwick, architect, for erection at the corner of Connecticut Avenue and H St. NW. Mr. Reinhard said that the design had been given a careful review by the

architect members of the Commission and that Mr. Warwick had embodied the changes recommended in this revised design. Mr. Reinhard emphasized the fact that Mr. Warwick had been called upon to do much work on the revised design, with the result that it will be a much better looking building as compared to the first design. There will be an entire limestone facing on both the Connecticut Avenue and H Street sides, including the pent house. Instead of the modernistic windows at the corner, or the "nose" of the building, there will be limestone with a break at the top. The first-floor show windows have been entirely redesigned, bringing piers down to the ground at intervals and they will have a granite base, and granite for the door trim.

General Grant, who was present, stated that the National Capital Park and Planning Commission was desirous of having the height of the building reduced from 12 to 10 stories. The Commission considered the suggestion, but decided that since the Zoning Regulations allow 12 stories, or 110 foot height with 20 foot set-back, and since the Lafayette Building at the opposite corner of the park has been built to that height, and also because the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has pointed out through their representative, Mr. Robertson, that they need the additional two floors for office space, the Commission of Fine Arts would not be warranted in having the height reduced. Whether the Shipstead-Luce Act can overrule a Zoning Law has never been tested.

Accordingly, the Commission of Fine Arts approved the revised design (dated March 19, 1946), as well as the sample of granite submitted, and the Inspector of Buildings was informed accordingly (Exhibit E).

8. APARTMENT BUILDING AT 6020 FOURTEENTH STREET, NORTHWEST: Under date of March 20, 1946, the Inspector of Buildings submitted a set of drawings (Application No. 1074) for an Apartment Building at 6020 Fourteenth Street, N.W., designed by John P. Fitzsimmons, 1731 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W. Mr. Fitzsimmons

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submitted a perspective of the building and sample of red sand-colored brick to be used. It will be a three-story building.

Mr. Reinhard inspected the design and thought it looked pretty bad, and that if built it would be a cheap-looking apartment building. He pointed out that the window spacing is bad and that the window and door-trim is too thin. Also the coping at the top should be redesigned. On the recommendation of Mr. Reinhard, the Commission disapproved the design.

Later in the day Mr. Fitzsimmons called, and Mr. Reinhard was designated to explain to him defects in the design, with request that a revised design be submitted for the consideration of the Commission.

9. PORTRAIT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON BY GILBERT STUART: The Chairman reported that recently he had a call from Mr. C. W. Redpath, 920 Scarritt Building, Kansas City, Mo., who stated that he is interested in purchasing the portrait of President Washington by Gilbert Stuart, which is now in the possession of Mrs. Tilney, for the White House.

Mr. Clarke asked about the probable cost of the painting, and Mr. Finley replied that he thought \$40,000 would be a fair value. If the painting is secured it is proposed to place it in the Blue Room (Exhibit F).

10. WORLD WAR II MEDALS: Brigadier General Ira P. Swift, accompanied by Colonel P. S. Hyzer, of the General Staff, War Department, conferred with the Commission on the subject of World War II Medals.

Chairman Clarke called attention to the models for the American Campaign Medal that were disapproved by the Commission of Fine Arts on January 28, 1946, on the basis of photographs submitted by the General Staff. Also he informed General Swift that there is an Executive Order empowering the Commission of Fine Arts to advise on designs of medals for the Government, and that the Commission is much interested in having good medals produced. It is particularly

submitted a perspective of the building and sample of red sand-colored brick to be used. It will be a three-story building. Mr. Reinhard inspected the design and thought it looked pretty bad, and that if built it would be a cheap-looking apartment building. He pointed out that the window spacing is bad and that the window and door-trim is too thin. Also the coping at the top should be redesigned. On the recommendation of Mr. Reinhard, the Commission disapproved the design. Later in the day Mr. Fitzsimmons called, and Mr. Reinhard was designated to explain to him defects in the design, with request that a revised design be submitted for the consideration of the Commission.

9. PORTRAIT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON BY GILBERT STUART: The Chairman reported that recently he had a call from Mr. C. W. Redpath, 980 West 10th Building, Kansas City, Mo., who stated that he is interested in purchasing the portrait of President Washington by Gilbert Stuart, which is now in the possession of Mrs. Timney, for the White House. Mr. Clarke asked about the probable cost of the painting, and Mr. Timney replied that he thought \$40,000 would be a fair value. If the painting is secured it is proposed to place it in the Blue Room (Exhibit F).

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important when millions of them are to be struck.

General Swift stated that the General Staff is primarily interested in the award and distribution of medals. "When the Quartermaster General's Office sends over a medal that has been authorized and the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff consider it satisfactory, then we are concerned with the distribution. The sooner they are available the easier it will be to send them to discharged soldiers before they become widely scattered. The Medal of Freedom was struck at once because there was great hurry to get them to citizens in Europe who helped the Allies."

Attention was called to the Act of Congress approved July 6, 1945 (Public Law 135, 79th Congress), "providing for a medal for service in the armed forces during the present war," and to Executive Order No. 9706, amending Executive Order No. 9265, of November 6, 1942, establishing the American, European-African-Middle Eastern, and Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medals (Extract from the Federal Register, Washington, March 19, 1946) Exhibits G and G-1.

Chairman Clarke also called attention to the work the Commission did in 1943 (as reported on page 74 of the Fourteenth Report of the Commission of Fine Arts), when Messrs. Cecere, Weinman and Amateis made models for these Campaign Medals, at the request of the War Department, but no final contract was made with them since the project was held in abeyance until the end of the War. Now it seems these men are entitled to receive a commission for producing these medals.

General Swift then asked if there would be much delay in securing models from these sculptors, and he was informed that doubtless they could furnish them in a few months if informed what the War and Navy Departments want in the way of design for each medal. He was given the addresses of these three sculptors, and it is understood that he will communicate with them.

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them to discharged soldiers before they become widely scattered. The Medal

of Freedom was struck at once because there was great hurry to get them to

citizens in Europe and among the Allies."

Attention was called to the fact of Congress approved July 1, 1943

(Public Law 125, 79th Congress), "Providing for a medal for service in the

armed forces during the present war," and Executive Order No. 9474, creating

Executive Order No. 9474, of November 3, 1943, establishing the American

European-African-Middle Eastern, and Pacific-Middle Eastern Medal (Extract

from the Federal Register, Washington, March 19, 1944; Statutes at Large, 58, 1041.

Further details also called attention to the work the Commission did in

1943 (as reported on page 14 of the Commission's report of the Commission of

the War), with Messrs. Clegg, Egan, and others and medals for these

European medals, at the request of the War Department, but no final contract

was made with them since the project was held in suspense until the end of

the war. Now it seems time has come and called for a commission for

producing these medals.

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from these sculptors, and he was informed that doubtless they could furnish

them in a few months if informed what the War and Navy Departments want in the

way of design for such medals. He was given the addresses of these three

sculptors, and it is understood that he will communicate with them.

11. WORLD WAR II MEMORIALS: The Secretary brought to the attention of the Commission a copy of an Executive Order (No.9704), dated March 15, 1946 (Exhibit H), under which the American Battle Monuments Commission is empowered to supervise the construction of World War II Memorials outside of the continental limites of the United States.

It was noted that the Act of March 4, 1923 (42 Stat. p.1509) provides for the creation of the American Battle Monuments Commission, and that Section 3 states:

"That before any design or material for memorials is accepted by the commission, the same shall be approved by the National Commission of Fine Arts."

The Secretary stated that under this Act the Commission of Fine Arts advised on the erection of about 30 large memorials that were erected in Europe after World War I, in addition to the design of 8 permanent American Military Cemeteries with their chapels. Also that he recently had a talk with Col. Shaw of the American Battle Monuments Commission, who proposes to confer with the Commission of Fine Arts on the subject in the near future.

Regarding a report on War Memorials, Mr. Finley said he had just returned from California but would make every effort to have the statement on War Memorials desired by the Commission ready for consideration at the next meeting.

Mr. Sterne was inclined to believe that action on war memorials should be deferred for two years. Mr. Lawrie said the sculptors have been waiting to revive their profession, and he felt little or nothing would be gained by delaying a project. There appeared to be no objection, however, to mentioning the suggestion made by Mr. Sterne in the statement to be submitted by Mr. Finley.

12. MIRROR FOR THE WHITE HOUSE: The Secretary brought to the attention of the Commission a letter received from Mrs. Pratt's secretary, as follows:

11. THE SECOND MEMORIAL: The Secretary brought to the attention of the Commission a copy of a memorial (No. 2704), dated March 10, 1944 (Exhibit B), under which the American Battle Monuments Commission is empowered to support the construction of World War II memorials outside of the continental limits of the United States.

It was noted that the Act of March 4, 1905 (34 Stat. 1100) provides for the creation of the American Battle Monuments Commission, and that Section 2 states:

"That before any design or material for a memorial is accepted by the Commission, the same shall be approved by the National Commission of Fine Arts."

The Secretary stated that under this Act the Commission of Fine Arts advised on the execution of about 30 large memorials that were erected in Europe after World War I, in addition to the design of a permanent memorial Military Cemetery with their chapels. Also that he recently had a talk with Mr. Lane of the American Battle Monuments Commission, who proposes to confer with the Commission of Fine Arts on the subject in the near future.

Regarding a report on the memorial, Mr. Vinley said he had just returned from California and would make every effort to have the statement on the memorial devised by the Commission ready for consideration at the next meeting.

Mr. Stearns was inclined to believe that action on war memorials should be deferred for two years. Mr. Vinley said the sculptors have been waiting to receive their profession, and he felt little or nothing would be gained by delaying a project. There appeared to be no objection, however, to mentioning the suggestion made by Mr. Stearns in the statement to be submitted by Mr. Vinley.

12. MINOR FOR THE WHITE HOUSE: The Secretary brought to the attention of the Commission a letter received from Mrs. Kraft's secretary, as follows:

Mrs. Harold Irving Pratt, 635 Park Avenue
New York 21, New York

March 20, 1946.

Dear Mr. Caemmerer: Mrs. Pratt asked me to let you know that she has arranged with Mr. Mitchell Samuels of French & Company to ship to you today by Express the photographic model in actual size of the large rectangular mirror which is under consideration for the mantel of the Blue Room of the White House. The mirror is one of a pair which used to hang in the drawing room of Mrs. Pratt's East 68th Street house; they are considered by collectors to be the finest of their kind in the country and Mr. Samuels is willing to divide the pair.

The frame of the mirror is 3" thick and because of the elliptical shape of the Blue Room Mrs. Pratt says that it will stand out 3" from the mantel at the upper edge and farther from the wall at the center.

We hope that the model will reach you before the next meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts on Tuesday, March 26th, so that the members may have the opportunity to see it.

Very sincerely yours,
Gladys H. Williams,
Secretary to Mrs. Pratt

Since the photographic model had not reached Washington, Mr. Finley was authorized to inspect the model, with power to act.

(The model arrived on March 28th, and was sent by the Secretary to the White House, in the custody of Mr. Crim, for inspection by Mr. Finley and Mrs. Davis. Exhibit I)

13. TOURIST CAMP IN EAST POTOMAC PARK: The Secretary brought to the attention of the Commission protests that have been received against the proposed enlargement of the Tourist Camp in East Potomac Park. He said the records of the Commission of the past 20 years show that the Commission of Fine Arts has been against such an extension, and has urged that the Tourist Camp be relocated to a point at or near the District of Columbia boundary line, at a location to be selected by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission. That Commission now has that project in hand.

An inspection of the Tourist Camp was deferred until the next meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts.

14. WORLD WAR II HISTORICAL MUSEUM: Mr. Finley reported that the President recently appointed a Committee to supervise the work of organizing a Historical Museum of World War II, in which the Army and the Navy would be particularly concerned, and that the President designated him as Chairman of it.

Mrs. Harold Irving Pratt, 635 Park Avenue
New York 21, New York

March 10, 1946

Dear Mr. Gammeter: Mrs. Pratt asked me to let you know that she has
arranged with Mr. Samuel H. Kohn, of the American Museum of Natural History,
to have the photograph of the model in actual size of the
restoration of the White House. The model is one of a pair which used
to hang in the drawing room of Mrs. Pratt's East 63rd Street house;
they are considered by collectors to be the finest of their kind in the
country and Mr. Samuel is willing to divide the pair.
The frame of the mirror is 17 inches and because of the elliptical
shape of the mirror, Mr. Pratt says that it will stand out 12 inches
from the wall at the upper edge and further from the wall at the center.
We hope that the model will reach you before the next meeting of
the Commission of Fine Arts on Tuesday, March 10th, so that the members
may have the opportunity to see it.

Very sincerely yours,
Harold I. Pratt
Secretary to Mrs. Pratt

Since the photographical model had not reached Washington, Mr. Pratt was
authorized to inspect the model, with power to act.

The model arrived on March 10th, and was sent by the Secretary to the
White House, in the custody of Mr. Pratt, for inspection by Mr. Pringle
and Mrs. Davis. (Exhibit I)

12. TO THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS: The Secretary referred to the

attention of the Commission projects that have been received against the proposed
alteration of the Mount Vernon in East Potomac Park. He said the records of
the Commission of the past 50 years show that the Commission of Fine Arts has
been against such an extension, and has urged that the Mount Vernon be relocated
to a point at or near the District of Columbia boundary line, as a location to
be selected by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission. That
Commission now has that project in hand.

In inspection of the project, Mr. Pratt was deterred until the next meeting
of the Commission of Fine Arts.

14. TO THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS: Mr. Pringle reported that the

President recently appointed a committee to supervise the work of organizing
a historical museum of World War II, in which the Army and the Navy would be
particularly concerned, and that the President designated him as Chairman of it.

The Commission expressed interest in the project, and thought that it might become a part of the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. Finley said a location along the waterfront is desired, and asked where a suitable location for it would be. Both the Chairman and the Secretary recommended a site along the waterfront near the War College.

An inspection of that location was made in the afternoon by Mr. Finley, Mr. Reinhard and Mr. Sterne, accompanied by the Secretary. After going over the ground it was estimated that the site would extend from First Street, Southwest, fully two blocks westward to the War College grounds, with a 700 foot waterfront. Northward the area would extend about one-half mile, and comprise about 50 acres.

Mr. Finley said he was impressed with the possibilities of the site and would bring it to the attention of his Committee at their meeting during the week.

15. STATUE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON: The Chairman presented the following letter received from Senator Green:

March 6, 1946.

Dear Mr. Clarke:

Thank you for your letter of February 25th advising me of the location suggested by the Commission of Fine Arts for the statue of George Washington which has been authorized by Congress but for which no funds have been appropriated!

I concur with your suggestion that it should be placed on the central axis of the East front of the Capitol and trust that the other members of the Commission will approve of this site.

At the first opportunity I intend again to have the Senate Committee on Appropriations consider an appropriation for this statue and do hope that Congress will approve it.

Thanking you for consulting me about this matter,

Yours sincerely,

Theodore Francis Green.

The Chairman stated that the site above mentioned was inspected by him and Mr. Lawrie after the meeting of the Commission on February 22d, and that Mr. Lawrie stated the site mentioned in front of the Capitol was the most important on the Capitol Grounds for this statue. The location was agreed to by the Commission, and Senator Green was informed accordingly (Exhibit J).

The Commission expressed interest in the project, and thought that it

might become a part of the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. Bailey said a location along the waterfront is desired, and asked

where a suitable location for it would be. From the Commission and the Secretary

recommended a site along the waterfront near the War College.

An inspection of that location was made in the afternoon by Mr. Bailey,

Mr. Baughman and Mr. Brown, accompanied by the Secretary. After this visit

the ground it was estimated that the site would extend from Third Street

Southwest, fully two blocks southwest to the War College grounds, with a 700 foot

width. Southwest the area would extend about one-half mile, and

comprise about 20 acres.

Mr. Bailey said he was impressed with the possibilities of the site and

would bring it to the attention of the Commission at their meeting during the week.

12. STATE OF NEW YORK, SENATE: The Chairman presented the following

letter received from Senator Brown:

Albany, N. Y., May 1, 1940.

Dear Mr. Olmsted:

Thank you for your letter of February 20th advising me of the location suggested for the installation of the State of New York State Museum. I am glad to hear that the location suggested is the same as that which has been suggested by Congress and the Smithsonian Institution.

I concur with your suggestion that it should be placed on the central axis of the East River at the Capital and State House. The members of the Commission will express their views on this site.

At the first opportunity I intend to have the Senate Committee on Appropriations consider a recommendation for this site and no doubt that Congress will approve it.

Thanking you for consideration, I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Yours sincerely,

Charles F. Brown, Senator.

The Chairman stated that the site above mentioned was suggested by him

and Mr. Lawrie after the meeting of the Commission on February 22nd, and that

Mr. Lawrie stated the site mentioned is front of the Capital and the west

important on the Capital grounds for this statue. The location was chosen

by the Commission, and Senator Brown was informed accordingly (Exhibit 1).

16. CHANGES IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CHAMBERS. Hon David Lynn, Architect of the Capitol, accompanied by Mr. King of his office, Mr. Harbeson, Mr. Sullivan, and Dr. Paul L. Sabine, acoustical expert, presented to the Commission further designs for changes in the Senate and House of Representatives Chambers that were made since the meeting of the Commission on February 22nd.

Mr. Lynn stated that yesterday they had a conference with the architects and Dr. Sabine, and that he would like to have Mr. Sullivan tell the Commission about it. Mr. Sullivan said:

I think we had about the same problems for study that we had when we talked to you before. The lighting and acoustical problems combined with the air conditioning problem are all subject to the arrangement to be made for the ceiling which will have to be constructed. We have decided on a curved ceiling of stainless steel to be perforated with small holes. There is also the question of the amount of rise that will permit cove lights, which will be sufficient for lighting desks on the floor. We felt today that we should build a full-sized model. The Bureau of Standards has an auditorium with gallery and height as this that will help us. At the same time we will be able to judge the amount of light and the relative brightness of the ceiling. We propose to have light come from back of the chairs.

Dr. Sabine said:

I have been a thorn in the flesh of the architects because of very good acoustical reasons, since the elevation that might appeal to the architects is really too great for the best acoustical condition, and so the acoustical requirement or stipulation was that the ceiling height of the House Chamber was not to be over 42 feet and that necessitated a flatness in the ceiling construction.

Chairman Clarke asked Dr. Sabine if the ceiling agreed on for the Chambers conforms to acoustical requirements, and he replied "Yes."

Dr. Sabine said further that the acoustical treatment and the air conditioning system is something that can be worked out. The height increases over all cubic footage to which the reverberation is subject and the amount of absorbent material are governing factors. In the House Chamber it is proposed to use a fabric back of the Gallery. The fabric is to have absorbent material back of it. The problem is entirely solvable with this design.

Chairman Clarke said, "I am very glad to hear this report."

18. CHAIRMAN IN THE CHAMBER AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. David
Lynn, Architect of the Capitol, accompanied by Mr. King of his office, Mr. Harrison,
Mr. Sullivan, and Mr. Paul J. Levine, acoustical expert, presented to the
Commission further designs for changes in the Senate and House of Representatives
Chambers that were made since the meeting of the Commission on February 22nd.
Mr. Lynn stated that yesterday they had a conference with the architects
and Mr. Levine, and that he would like to have Mr. Sullivan tell the Commission
about it. Mr. Sullivan said:

I think we had about the same problems for study that we had when
we talked to you before. The lighting and acoustical problems combined
with the air conditioning problem are all subject to the same treatment to
be made for the ceiling which will have to be constructed. We have
decided on a curved ceiling of stainless steel to be perforated with
small holes. There is also the question of the amount of light that will
penetrate these holes, which will be sufficient for lighting beams on the
floor. We felt that we should build a full-sized model. The
amount of sound that we should build with this ceiling will be as this
great will help us. At the same time we will be able to judge the amount
of light and the relative brightness of the ceiling. We propose to have
light come from back of the ceiling.

Dr. Levine said:

I have been a member in the class of the acoustical sciences at very
good acoustical research, where the situation that might occur in the
architectural is really the best acoustical condition, and so
the acoustical treatment of the ceiling was that the ceiling height of
the House Chamber was not to be over 25 feet and that necessitated a
flatness in the ceiling construction.

Chairman Clarke asked Dr. Levine if the ceiling raised on for the Chambers

conforms to acoustical requirements, and he replied "Yes."

Dr. Levine said further that the acoustical treatment and the air con-

ditioning system is something that can be worked out. The heating system

over all could be made to which the temperature is subject and the amount

of absorbent material are governing factors. In the House Chamber it is proposed

to use a fabric back of the ceiling. The fabric is to have absorbent material

back of it. The problem is entirely solvable with this design.

Chairman Clarke said, "I am very glad to hear this report."

Mr. Harbeson said: The Commission at the meeting last month decided on several things. The general scheme for both Senate and House chambers was agreed to; fabric for back of the Gallery and taking out the busts from the House Chamber, as also the fresco by Brumidi. The House it seems wants to keep the busts. There are only seven of them ---not all of Speakers----and Mr. Lynn wants to take up this matter with the Committee. They can stay but it would be better to take them out. The big room would be much more dignified without the niches since they give restlessness to the walls. There are niches that are not used---spaces for busts but none in them.

Mr. Lynn said there is a bust of Tom Reed, James R. Mann, Claude Kitchin, all prominent men, and the House appropriates money for a bust from time to time. Members of the House say why not keep the niches for future busts, but "I would like to take up the matter with the Committee. Congressman Fritz Latham is Chairman. I have no other space in the Capitol for the busts. They could probably be put into the rotunda of the old House Office Building."

The Commission felt that it will look queer to see seven busts on one side of the Chamber and none on the other, and that it was important to have the fabric.

It was then suggested that instead of busts to have carved panels with quotations made by distinguished American statesmen. The Brumidi fresco was mentioned, and the Commission again recommended that it be removed from the House Chamber.

Mr. Harbeson called attention to the fact that the design for the ceiling of the Senate Chamber has been made more elliptical; that for the House Chamber is to be further simplified, lengthening the central ellipse so as to eliminate certain indicated decorative elements.

Mr. Harrison said: The Commission at the meeting last month decided on several things. The general scheme for both Senate and House chambers was agreed to; fabric for back of the dais and for the desks from the House Chamber, as also the fresco of the House it seems wants to keep the desks. There are only seven of them --- not all of them --- and Mr. Lynn wants to take up this matter with the Committee. They can say but it would be better to take them out. The big room would be much more dignified without the niches since they give realness to the walls. There are niches that are not used --- spaces for busts but none in them.

Mr. Lynn said there is a bust of Tom Reed, James M. Smith, Claude L. Bissell, all prominent men, and the House appropriates money for a bust from time to time. Leaders of the House say why not keep the niches for these busts, but I would like to take up the matter with the Committee. Josephson with Nathan is Chairman. I have no other space in the Capitol for the busts. They could probably be put into the niches of the old House Office Building.

The Commission felt that it will look queer to see seven busts on one side of the Chamber and none on the other, and that it was important to have the fabric.

It was then suggested that instead of busts to have carved panels with quotations made by distinguished American statesmen. The fresco was mentioned, and the Commission again recommended that it be removed from the House Chamber.

Mr. Harrison called attention to the fact that the design for the ceiling of the Senate Chamber has been made more elliptical; that for the House Chamber is to be further amplified, lengthening the central ellipse so as to eliminate certain indicated decorative elements.

As for the marble panels, the Commission advised that they could replace the niches over the doors. These panels are to have appropriate quotations, which are to be incised into the panels. It was stated that there are 22 doors in the House Chamber.

The question was raised as to whether or not the fabric would look shabby after some years.

Mr. Finley said fabric was put in at the National Gallery of Art six years ago. Double ply was put back of it to protect it from dust. The fabric looks as good as ever today.

Mr. Harbeson said it would be much better to use fabric than stone, such as acoustone, which looks like travertine and is cold.

It was mentioned that the State rooms in the White House were lined with fabric in 1902; the Blue Room was relined in 1939; the Red Room is still quite good, but the Green Room looks shabby.

Mr. Lynn said he proposes to employ Ezra Winter as consultant on the color scheme. The Commission were much pleased to hear this.

Thereupon, the Commission of Fine Arts, approved, up to this stage in the development of the plans, the design for the Senate Chamber (drawings marked A and A²) and for the House of Representatives Chamber (drawings B and B²) with the exception, in the drawings for the Chamber of the House of Representatives, in which case the Commission recommend (a) the omission of the marble busts, thus making it possible to omit the niches over the doors, and (b) a further simplification of the design of the ceiling, lengthening the central ellipse so as to eliminate certain indicated decorative elements. Marble panels over the doors to contain quotations incised into the panels.

In the discussion of sculptures, panels (possibly 3 x 5 feet) were mentioned that might emphasize phases of American citizenship symbolic of

As for the marble panels, the Commission advised that they could replace the niches over the doors. These panels are to have appropriate decorations, which are to be incised into the panels. It was stated that there are 22 doors in the House Chamber. The question was raised as to whether or not the fabric would look shabby after some years.

Mr. Finley said fabric was put in at the National Gallery of Art six years ago. Double ply was put back of it to protect it from light. The fabric looks as good as ever today. Mr. Harbison said it would be much better to use fabric than stone, such as alabaster, which looks like travertine and is cold. It was mentioned that the State rooms in the White House were lined with fabric in 1902; the time room was relined in 1922; the Red Room is still quite good, but the Green Room looks shabby.

Mr. Lynn said he proposed to employ Mrs. Winter as consultant on the color scheme. The Commission were much pleased to hear this. Thereupon, the Commission of Fine Arts approved, on the basis of the development of the plans, the design for the marble panels (drawings marked A and A²) and for the design of the representative chamber (drawings B and B²) with the exception, in the drawing for the chamber of the room of representatives, in which case the Commission recommended (a) the omission of the marble panels, thus making it possible to cut the niches over the doors, and (b) a further simplification of the design of the ceiling, lengthening the central ellipse so as to eliminate certain indicated decorative elements. Marble panels over the doors to contain decorations incised into the panels.

In the discussion of sculpture, panels (possibly 3 x 6 feet) were mentioned that might represent groups of American citizens of

American industry, agriculture, transportation, fishery, and the like.

Mr. Lawrie remarked, "I think it is wrong to put sculpture where you cannot see it. If something is to be there for architectural reasons, I would prefer to see something simple. People see them only on going out and across the way. Lettering could be very handsome. It was thereupon agreed that in place of the busts, the use of marble panels with incised inscriptions should be adhered to, these inscriptions to consist of quotations by leading American statesmen. As to a clock for the House Chamber, the Commission advised that this should be modeled by a competent sculptor.

It was understood that the architects would now undertake to make more complete drawings, and that these would be submitted at the next meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts, with possibly also samples of materials and finishes; color being very important.

Mr. Lynn expressed his appreciation of the advice given by the Commission of Fine Arts during this Session and of the conclusions reached. He felt well satisfied with them. A report was sent to Mr. Lynn (Exhibit K).

17. ALTERATIONS IN THE LAW REPORTER BUILDING: Under date of March 12, 1946, Mr. A. Hamilton Wilson, Architect, 1022 Twentieth Street, N.W., of this city, submitted the following letter to the Commission:

"I am enclosing working drawings of the proposed addition to the Law Reporter Printing Company's building located at 518 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., together with photographs of the property and adjacent buildings.

The owners desire to make this addition as simple as possible, using a light face brick which will harmonize with their present building.

Your favorable consideration of this addition will be greatly appreciated."

The Secretary reported that Mr. Aldrich saw the design when he was here last week, and disapproved the design. He felt the architect should follow the style of the existing building.

Mr. Reinhard said he saw the building yesterday, and that he agreed with

American industry, agriculture, transportation, history, and the like.

Mr. Lammie remarked, "I think it is wrong to put sculptures where you

cannot see it. If something is to be there for architectural reasons, I would

prefer to see something simple. People see them only on going out and across

the way. Something could be very handsome. It was throughout agreed that

in place of the busts, the use of marble panels with inscribed inscriptions

should be adhered to, these inscriptions to contain all quotations by leading

American statesmen. As to a clock for the House Chamber, the Commission

advised that this should be modeled by a competent sculptor.

It was understood that the architects would now undertake to make two

complete drawings, and that these would be submitted at the next meeting of

the Commission of Fine Arts, with possibly also samples of materials and

finishes; color being very important.

Mr. Lammie expressed his appreciation of the advice given by the Commission

of Fine Arts during this session and of the conclusions reached. He left

well satisfied with them. A report was sent to Mr. Lammie (Exhibit K).

IV. ALTERATIONS IN THE LAW REPORTER BUILDING: Under date of March 12,

1925, Mr. A. Hamilton Wilson, architect, 1222 Twentieth Street, N.W., of this

city, submitted the following letter to the Commission:

"I am enclosing working drawings of the proposed addition to the
Law Reporter Printing Company's building located at 518 Fifth Street,
N.W., Washington, D.C., together with photographs of the property and
adjacent buildings.

The owners desire to make this addition as simple as possible, using
a light face brick which will harmonize with their present building.
Four favorable considerations of this addition will be greatly
appreciated."

The Secretary reported that Mr. Aldrich saw the design when he was here

last week, and disapproved the design. He felt the architect should follow

the style of the existing building.

Mr. Leonard said he saw the building recently, and that he agreed with

Mr. Aldrich in this matter.

The Commission thereupon recommended that the addition be built in the same style as the existing building, including the same color of brick, and Mr. Wilson was informed accordingly (Exhibit L).

18. DEVELOPMENT OF THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT: Mr. Harvey F. Law, Administrator of the Washington National Airport, presented a design for a Gasoline Service Station, which the Gulf Oil Company wants to build on the premises. Mr. Law said:

"At the time the Airport was started, there was a plan for a Gasoline Service Station; there was no commitment. However, during the War it could not be built and with the War over we are very anxious to have a filling station for the needs of the employees as well as the public. I asked the Public Buildings Administration to send three of their men to meet with the Oil Company and we picked the site indicated on the Plan, outside of the Mount Vernon Highway taking line and more or less on a service road used largely by employees. I asked the Public Buildings Administration for advice as to a design and this is it.

Mr. Law referred to a letter which Chairman Clarke had sent to General Grant on the subject (Exhibit E of Minutes of Meeting February 22d), but said this roadway is different from a parkway drive. Mr. Clarke agreed, so nothing more was said about the matter of location. Mr. Law said people drive no faster than 25 miles an hour on this road.

The design was thereupon inspected and Mr. Reinhard made a number of suggestions. These Mr. Law proposes to embody in working drawings to be submitted to the Commission.

A discussion of the General Plan for the development of the Airport then took place. Mr. Law pointed to changes proposed in the ground plan of the new hangars. He also spoke of an Exhibition Building which he desires to use for showing all kinds of planes in the Air Service.

Mr. Law said he is asking \$1,000,000 for construction work; plans for a proposed extension of the main building southward, however, were not submitted.

... ..

The Commission thereupon recommended that the addition be built in the same style as the existing building, including the same color of

12. RECOMMENDATION TO THE NATIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY: Mr. Harvey E. Law, Administrator of the Washington National Airport, presented a design for a gasoline service station, which the staff will prepare to build on the premises. Mr. Law said:

"At the time the airport was started, there was a plan for a local service station; there was no commitment. However, during the war it could not be built and with the war over we are very anxious to have a filling station for the needs of the airport as well as the public. I asked the Public Utilities Administration to send three of their men to meet with the Oil Company and we picked the site indicated on the map, outside of the Mount Vernon Highway filling line and more or less on a service road used largely by employees. I asked the Public Utilities Administration for advice as to a design and this is it.

Mr. Law referred to a letter which Chairman Clarke had sent to General Grant on the subject (Exhibit 2 of minutes of meeting February 22, 1934), and said this roadway is different from a highway drive. Mr. Clarke agreed, so nothing more was said about the matter of location. Mr. Law said people drive on

The drawing was prepared upon inspection and Mr. Reinhard made a number of suggestions. These Mr. Lee proposed to embody in working drawings to be submitted to the Commission.

As for showing all kinds of planes in the Air Service.

proposed extension of the main building southward, however, were not submitted.

He proposes to prepare an extensive landscape plan for the grounds, including proper treatment of the grounds adjacent to the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway,-- which the Civil Aeronautics Authority neglected to do when the Memorial Highway was relocated from the river front back to extend near the railroad tracks, while passing through the Airport grounds.

The design for the Gasoline Service Station was approved in principle, subject to the submission of working drawings. A report was sent to Mr. Law (Exhibit M).

19. PEACE TOWER: Mr. Neal C. Miller, Post Office Box 282, of Washington, D. C., requested permission to explain his scheme for a high tower to contain a large Peace Bell, as a monument to Peace. The request had the endorsement of General Grant, who was present during the discussion.

Mr. Miller presented his design and stated that it is symbolic, in the form of a star. It is to be 500 feet high and in addition to a large Peace Bell is to contain a number of carillon bells.

Mr. Miller said he was desirous of having the memorial located on the heights of Arlington, and---

"It is interesting to note that this location forms the foot of a great cross which, when viewed from the air, is composed of the Capitol at the top of the cross, Washington's monument at the point of juncture of the upright and the transverse bar; Lincoln's Memorial farther along the upright; and the Peace Bell at the base. The transverse bar ends on the left with the White House and on the right with Jefferson's Memorial.

"As the sun completes its sweep across the skies the great shadow of the Peace Bell will be cast across the city of Washington, progressing slowly across the White House; Lincoln's Memorial, Washington's Monument, the National Capitol, and finally it will encompass the Jefferson Memorial. Then as the sun disappears beyond the horizon, the shadow will merge with the broad expanse of the quiet Potomac. It will never darken the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier."

Mr. Miller said he proposes to raise \$3,000,000 by private subscription.

The Chairman stated, in behalf of the Commission, that it has been a rule of the Commission of Fine Arts over a period of many years that no high structure in the National Capital should overshadow the Washington Monument nor the Dome

the purpose to prepare an extensive landscape plan for the grounds, including proper treatment of the grounds adjacent to the main Memorial Highway, which the Civil Administration authority reflected to be when the Memorial Highway was relocated from the river front back to extend near the railroad tracks, while passing through the Airport grounds.

The design for the Executive Service Station was approved in principle, subject to the submission of working drawings. A report was sent to Mr. Law (Exhibit W).

12. BRACE TOWER: Mr. Neal O. Miller, Post Office Box 122, of Washington,

D. C., requested permission to explain his scheme for a high tower to contain a large Peace Bell, as a monument to peace. The request had the endorsement of General Grant, who was present during the discussion.

Mr. Miller presented his design and stated that it is symbolic, in the form of a star. It is to be 500 feet high and in addition to a large Peace Bell is to contain a number of smaller bells.

Mr. Miller said he was desirous of having the memorial located on the heights of Arlington, and--

"It is interesting to note that this location forms the foot of a great cross which, when viewed from the air, is composed of the Capital at the top of the cross, Washington's monument at the point of juncture of the right and the transverse bar; Lincoln's Memorial further along the right; and the Peace Bell at the base. The transverse bar ends on the left with the White House and on the right with Jefferson's Memorial.

"As the sun completes its sweep across the skies the great shadow of the Peace Bell will be cast across the city of Washington, progressing slowly across the White House, Lincoln's Memorial, Washington's Monument, the National Capitol, and finally it will encompass the Jefferson Memorial. Then as the sun disappears beyond the horizon, the shadow will merge with the broad expanse of the great Potomac. It will never darken the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier."

Mr. Miller said he proposes to raise \$5,000,000 by private subscription.

The Chairman stated, in behalf of the Commission, that it has been a rule of the Commission of time after time over a period of many years that no high structure in the National Capital should overshadow the Washington Monument and the Tomb

of the United States Capitol. The Commission would therefore not be in favor of placing this Memorial on the axis of the Mall across the river on the hills of Arlington adjacent to the Arlington National Cemetery.

General Grant said the National Capital Park and Planning Commission considered the design at a meeting held on March 22nd, and while no action was taken the Commission in general is not in favor of placing a high monument in the Washington area that would compete with the Washington Monument. There is also a possible conflict with air plane routes that extend over the city.

20. LEIFR EIRIKSSON STATUE: Mr. H. T. Thompson, Assistant Superintendent, National Capital Parks, submitted a location plan for the Leifr Eiriksson statue in Potomac Park near the Inlet Bridge, where the statue would face the river. Several of the members of the Commission had seen the location. It was pointed out that it is necessary for Congress to enact legislation providing for the erection of the statue in Washington, after which it will be necessary to engage the services of an architect to prepare the necessary plans for the pedestal and base.

21. L'ENFANT MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN: Mr. Thompson submitted a location plan for a proposed L'Enfant Memorial Fountain on the square in the Mall immediately south of the National Archives Building, between Seventh and Ninth Streets, N.W.

Chairman Clarke stated that the space provided for the fountain is too cramped; instead of 95 feet wide as indicated, it should be possibly 150 feet or 200 feet wide. Further study of the design was recommended by the Commission.

22. MEDAL FOR GENERAL MARSHALL: The Secretary informed the Commission that Congress has enacted legislation to present a gold medal to General Marshall, and that the matter is now before the President for approval.

The Commission felt it important that a competent sculptor be employed

of the United States Capitol. The Commission would therefore not be in favor of placing the memorial on the site of the Mall across the river on the site of Arlington National Cemetery. General Grant said the National Capital Park and Planning Commission considered the design as a matter of fact as being good, and while no action was taken the Commission in general is not in favor of placing a high monument in the Washington area that would compete with the Washington Monument. There is also a possible conflict with the plans to extend over the city.

20. LARRY L. THOMPSON, Assistant Commissioner, National Capital Park and Planning Commission, submitted a location plan for the Jefferson Memorial in Johnson Park near the last bridge, where the statue would face the river. Several of the members of the Commission had seen the location. It was pointed out that it is necessary for Congress to enact legislation providing for the erection of the statue in Washington, after which it will be necessary to arrange the services of an architect to prepare the necessary plan for the pedestal and base.

21. LARRY L. THOMPSON, Assistant Commissioner, National Capital Park and Planning Commission, submitted a location plan for a proposed Lincoln Memorial fountain on the square in the Mall immediately west of the National Gallery Building, between Seventh and Ninth Streets, N.W. Chairman Clark stated that the plan provided for the fountain to be 65 feet wide and 35 feet high as indicated, it would be situated on the east side. Further study of the design was recommended by the Commission. 22. LARRY L. THOMPSON, Assistant Commissioner, National Capital Park and Planning Commission, submitted a location plan for a proposed Lincoln Memorial fountain on the square in the Mall immediately west of the National Gallery Building, between Seventh and Ninth Streets, N.W. Chairman Clark stated that the plan provided for the fountain to be 65 feet wide and 35 feet high as indicated, it would be situated on the east side. Further study of the design was recommended by the Commission. 23. LARRY L. THOMPSON, Assistant Commissioner, National Capital Park and Planning Commission, submitted a location plan for a proposed Lincoln Memorial fountain on the square in the Mall immediately west of the National Gallery Building, between Seventh and Ninth Streets, N.W. Chairman Clark stated that the plan provided for the fountain to be 65 feet wide and 35 feet high as indicated, it would be situated on the east side. Further study of the design was recommended by the Commission. The Commission felt it important that a competent sculptor be employed, and that the matter is now before the President for approval.

to make the design and model for the medal, and a letter to that effect was sent to the President, offering to recommend several artists to him.
(Exhibit N)

23. FREER GALLERY OF ART: The Commission made an inspection of several works of Art at the Freer Gallery. Director Wenley stated that these are not for purchase, since they are objects that Mr. Bishop, an Assistant to the Director, brought from China years ago. The Commission thought them of interest and approved them for the collection (Exhibit O).

The Commission adjourned at 5:00 p.m.

to make the design and model for the medal, and a letter to that effect was sent to the President, offering to recommend several artists to him. (Exhibit N)

23. WHEN A LANK OF ART: The Commission made an inspection of several works of art at the Treas. Gallery. Director Wenzel stated that these are not for purchase, since they are objects that Mr. Bishop, an Assistant to the Director, brought from China years ago. The Commission thought them of interest and approved them for the collection (Exhibit O)

The Commission adjourned at 3:30 p.m.

COPY

March 26, 1946.

Dear Mr. President:

The Commission of Fine Arts were apprised of the fact that it is very probable Congress will make funds available to complete the East Wing and to effect other important changes in the White House.

The preparation of the detailed plans for this contemplated work requires, we believe, the attention of the ablest architectural talent available in this country and to this end we respectfully suggest that a consulting architect be appointed with appropriate authority to work with Mr. Winslow to the end that the results may attain the highest degree of excellence with respect to good taste, to appropriateness, and to usefulness; not, however, without consideration of economy.

The Commission of Fine Arts would have greater confidence in the resultant work if a consulting architect of wide experience in the design of architecture of the general period of the White House is appointed as the consulting architect. For such value as it may serve, there is attached hereto a list of the names of five eminent architects from which you may wish to select one. They are all experienced in the particular character of work involved in the immediate White House program; any one of the five named has our unqualified recommendation.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Most respectfully yours,

GILMORE D. CLARKE,

Chairman.

The President

The White House,

Washington, D. C.

Exhibit A

March 26, 1946.

Dear Mr. President:

The Commission of Fine Arts was surprised at the fact that it is very probable Congress will make some changes in the East Wing and to effect other important changes in the White House.

The preparation of the detailed plans for this contemplated work requires, we believe, the attention of the ablest architectural talent available in this country and we suggest that a consulting architect be appointed with appropriate authority to work with Mr. Hiss to the end that the results may attain the highest degree of excellence with respect to good taste, to appropriateness, and to usefulness; not, however, without consideration of economy.

The Commission of Fine Arts would have greater confidence in the resultant work if a consulting architect of wide experience in the design of architecture of the general period of the White House is appointed as the consulting architect. For such value as it may serve, there is attached hereto a list of the names of five eminent architects from which you may wish to select one. They are all experienced in the particular character of work involved in the immediate White House program; any one of the five named has our unqualified recommendation.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Most respectfully yours,

CLARENCE D. CHANCE,

Chairman.

The President

The White House,

Washington, D. C.

Exhibit A

1. Andrew H. Hepburn, of
Perry, Shaw and Hepburn,
955 Park Square Building, Boston, Mass.

Architects of Williamsburg Restoration.

2. David Adler, 220 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ills.

Architect of many famous American houses.

3. William Adams Delano, of the firm of Delano and Aldrich,
126 East 38th Street, New York, N.Y.

Former member of the Commission of Fine Arts and architect
of many important buildings, including that for the
Post Office Department in Washington, D. C.

4. John F. Harbeson, of the firm of Harbeson, Hough,
Livingston and Larson,
Successors and former associates of Paul P. Cret,
1518 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Architects of the Pan-American Union, the Folger Library,
and the Federal Reserve Board Building in Washington, D. C.

5. James Kellum Smith, of the firm of McKim, Mead and White,
101 Park Avenue, New York, New York.

This firm made plans for the remodeling of the White House in
1902 and for the original West Executive Wing.

Mr. Smith is the architect of many important buildings and
carries on the tradition of the original firm.

1. Andrew A. Johnson, of
Ferry, Ohio and Wagoner,
930 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Architect of Williamsburg Restoration.

2. David Miller, 120 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Architect of many famous American houses.

3. William Adams Gilmore, of the firm of Gilmore and Gilmore,
126 East 38th Street, New York, N.Y.

Former member of the Commission of Fine Arts and architect
of many important buildings, including that for the
Post Office Department in Washington, D. C.

4. John F. Harrison, of the firm of Harrison, Knapp,
Livingston and Larson,
Inventors and former associates of Frank P. Croft,
1518 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Architects of the Pan-American Union, the Folger Library,
and the Federal Reserve Board Building in Washington, D. C.

5. James Keith Smith, of the firm of McKim, Mead and White,
101 Park Avenue, New York, New York.

This firm made plans for the remodeling of the White House in
1902 and for the original West Executive Wing.

Mr. Smith is the architect of many important buildings and
carries on the tradition of the original firm.

COPY

Treasury Department
Washington

March 14, 1946.

Mr. Gilmore D. Clarke, Chairman,
The Commission of Fine Arts,
Interior Department Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Clarke:

Your letter of March 4, 1946, to the Secretary of the Treasury has been referred to me for reply.

You are correct in your understanding that both the fifty and one-cent pieces are eligible for changes of design. Needless to say, the suggestion of the Fine Arts Commission as to a course to be followed in the selection of designs will receive full consideration, at such time as changes are determined upon.

You are aware, I assume, that there has been extreme pressure upon the Mint in recent years and that man-power shortage has been acute in every branch of the Service. That condition alone would have rendered out of the question any unnecessary changes in the designs of coins. It is not as yet clear how soon conditions in the Mint and related factors will be favorable for the adoption of new designs.

I note your mention of the interest of the National Sculpture Society that American medallists should be given an opportunity to compete for commissions when changes of coin designs are in prospect. That interest, of course, is understandable. It will be the desire of all of us who are vested with responsibility for the matter that the most excellent products procurable shall in each instance be chosen.

Very truly yours,

NELLIE TAYLOR ROSS,

Director of the Mint

Exhibit B

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

March 11, 1945.

Mr. Clarence D. Clarke, Chairman,
The Commission of Fine Arts,
Interior Department Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Clarke:

Your letter of March 4, 1945, to the Secretary of the Treasury has been referred to me for reply.

You are correct in your understanding that both the fifty and one-cent pieces are eligible for changes of design. Needless to say, the suggestion of the Fine Arts Commission as to a course to be followed in the selection of designs will receive full consideration, at such time as changes are determined upon.

You are aware, I assume, that there has been extreme pressure upon the Mint in recent years and that man-power shortage has been acute in every branch of the Service. That condition alone would have rendered out of the question any unnecessary changes in the design of coins. It is not as yet clear how soon conditions in the Mint and related factors will be favorable for the adoption of new designs.

I note your mention of the interest of the National Sculpture Society that American medalists should be given an opportunity to compete for commissions when changes of coin designs are in prospect. That interest, of course, is understandable. It will be the desire of all of us who are vested with responsibility for the matter that the most excellent possible designs shall in each instance be chosen.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM T. HARRIS,

Director of the Mint

Exhibit B

COPY

March 20, 1946.

Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross,
Director of the Mint,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mrs. Ross:

Thank you kindly for your letter of March 14th,
concerning the general subject of changes in the design of
certain coins.

The Commission of Fine Arts will be pleased to
learn that you intend to call upon them for advice with respect
to new designs at such time as changes are determined upon. The
Commission will further appreciate assurances from you "that the
most excellent products procurable shall in each instance be
chosen."

Cordially and sinerely yours,

GILMORE D. CLARKE,

Chairman.

EXHIBIT B-1

COPI

March 22, 1945.

Mrs. Nellie Taylor Ross,
Director of the Mint,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mrs. Ross:

Thank you kindly for your letter of March 14th,

concerning the general subject of changes in the design of
certain coins. The Commission of Fine Arts will be pleased to

learn that you intend to call upon them for advice with respect
to new designs at such time as changes are determined upon. The
Commission will further appreciate assurances from you that the
most excellent products possible will in each instance be

chosen." Very cordially and sincerely yours,

GILMORE D. CLARK,

Chairman.

ENCLOSURE

COPY

March 29, 1946.

Dear Mr. Brooke:

I received your letter of March 25th and brought it to the attention of the Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting on March 26th, together with the suggested design offered by yourself and Mr. Murphy for a District of Columbia World War II Memorial.

In the absence of Mr. Murphy from the city, no action was taken. The project will be made the subject of study by the Commission of Fine Arts, and it may be desirable to arrange for a conference with you at the next meeting of the Commission.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

GILMORE D. CLARKE,
Chairman.

Mr. Frederick H. Brooke, Architect,
3021 N Street, Northwest,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT C

1945

March 29, 1945

Dear Mr. Brooke:

I received your letter of March 25th and brought it to the attention of the Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting on March 26th, together with the suggested design offered by yourself and Mr. Murphy for a Memorial to Columbia World War II Memorial. In the absence of Mr. Murphy from the city, no action was taken. The project will be made the subject of study by the Commission of Fine Arts, and it may be desirable to arrange for a conference with you at the next meeting of the Commission.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

CLARENCE D. CLARK,

Chairman.

Mr. Frederick M. Brooke, Architect,

3021 K Street, Northwest,

Washington, D. C.

RECEIVED

COPY

March 27, 1946.

Dear Mr. Wyeth:

At a meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts held on March 26, 1946, Mr. Coe and Mr. Cuthrell of your office submitted a revised design for the proposed Branch Public Library to be built on Fairmont Street, near Seventh Street, N.W.

The Commission felt that the new design was a great improvement over the former one submitted, and approved it subject to the submission of working drawings.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

GILMORE D. CLARKE,

Chairman.

Hon. Nathan C. Wyeth,
Municipal Architect,
District Building,
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT D

March 27, 1940.

Dear Mr. Wyeth:

At a meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts held on

March 20, 1940, Mr. Coo and Mr. Duffell of your office

submitted a revised design for the proposed Library Building

Library to be built on Belmont Street, near Seventh Street, N.W.

The Commission felt that the new design was a great

improvement over the former one submitted, and approved it

subject to the revision of working drawings.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM D. WHEELER,

Chairman.

Hon. Nathan C. Wyeth,
Municipal Architect,
District Building,
Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT B

COPY

March 26, 1946.

Dear Sir:

With reference to Application No.1068 for the construction of an office building at the northwest corner of Connecticut Avenue and H Streets, Northwest, the Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting today, approved the revised design submitted herewith.

The Commission recommend a light colored granite from the Cold Spring Granite Company, as submitted (Trade name---Diamond Pink, polished) around the entrance doors and at shop window bulkheads. The pent house should be faced with limestone as shown.

Respectfully yours,

GILMORE D. CLARKE,

Chairman.

Inspector of Buildings,
District Building,
Washington, D. C.

P. S. The drawings above referred to are dated February 18, 1946, as revised by Harvey Warwick, Architect, on March 19, 1946.

GDC

Exhibit E

copy

March 26, 1946.

Dear Sir:

With reference to Application No. 108 for the construction of an office building at the northwest corner of Connecticut Avenue and F Streets, Northwest, the Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting today, approved the revised design submitted herewith.

The Commission recommends a light colored granite from the Cold Spring Granite Company, as submitted (Trade name--Diamond Pink, polished) around the entrance doors and at shop window thresholds.

The pent house should be faced with limestone as shown.

Respectfully yours,

CLIMORE D. CLARKE,

Chairman.

Inspector of Buildings,

Metropolitan Building,

Washington, D. C.

P. S. The drawings above referred to are dated February 18, 1946, as revised by Harvey Werlock, Architect, on March 19, 1946.

GDJ

EXHIBIT 1

COPY

March 8, 1946.

Dear Mr. Redpath:

It was a pleasure to meet with you this morning and to learn that you are interested in the possibility of obtaining the Gilbert Stuart portrait of President Washington, which is now in the possession of Mrs. Tilney, for the White House.

The Commission would be very happy indeed to recommend to the appropriate authorities of the Government the acceptance of the particular Gilbert Stuart portrait referred to above, provided it is presented by a donor or donors acceptable to the President.

The Commission of Fine Arts are hopeful that this particular portrait may some day become the property of the Federal Government so that it may be given the place of honor in the Blue Room of the White House.

Sincerely yours,

GILMORE D. CLARKE,

Chairman

Mr. C. W. Redpath,
920 Scarritt Building,
Kansas City, Mo.

CC - Mr. Mihran N. Costikyan,
516 Fifth Avenue, Rm. 402,
New York, N.Y.

EXHIBIT F

March 8, 1941.

Dear Mr. Redpath:

It was a pleasure to meet with you this morning and to learn that you are interested in the possibility of obtaining the Gilbert Stuart portrait of President Washington, which is now in the possession of Mrs. Tilley, for the White House. The Commission would be very happy indeed to recommend to the appropriate authorities of the Government the acceptance of the particular Gilbert Stuart portrait referred to above, provided it is presented by a donor or donors acceptable to the President. The Commission of Fine Arts are hopeful that this particular portrait may some day become the property of the Federal Government as that it may be given the place of honor in the main room of the White House.

Sincerely yours,

CLINTON D. CLARK,

Chairman

Mr. C. W. Redpath,
920 Security Building,
Kansas City, Mo.

cc - Mr. Milton N. Costikyan,
516 Fifth Avenue, Rm. 402,
New York, N.Y.

ENCLOSURE

[PUBLIC LAW 135—79TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 275—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 3436]

AN ACT

Providing for a medal for service in the armed forces during the present war.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized and directed to procure, in numbers sufficient for the purposes of this Act, a medal (and suitable appurtenances) of design and official designation jointly approved by them, to be awarded to all persons who shall have served on active duty in the armed forces of the United States or of the Government of the Philippine Islands at any time during the period beginning December 7, 1941, and ending with the date of the termination of hostilities in the present war, and whose service shall have been honorable. The term "date of the termination of hostilities in the present war" means the date proclaimed by the President as the date of such termination or the date specified in a concurrent resolution of the two Houses of Congress as the date of such termination, whichever is the earlier. The medal may be awarded posthumously and, when so awarded, shall be presented to such representative of the deceased as shall be prescribed in the applicable regulations. Awards shall be made pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.

Approved July 6, 1945.

Exhibit C

COPY

Extract from the FEDERAL REGISTER, Washington, D. C., March 19, 1946.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 9706

Amending Executive Order No. 9265 of November 6, 1942, establishing the American, European-African-Middle Eastern and Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medals.

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States and as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. The European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal shall not be awarded for any service rendered subsequent to November 8, 1945.
2. The American Campaign Medal and the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal shall not be awarded for any service rendered subsequent to March 2, 1946.
3. Effective October 12, 1945, members and former members of the land and naval forces of the United States, including the Women's Reserve of the United States Naval Reserve, and former members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, who served in the continental United States for an aggregate period of one year between December 7, 1941, and March 2, 1946, inclusive, may be awarded the American Campaign Medal under such regulations as the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy may severally prescribe.
4. Executive Order No. 9265 of November 6, 1942, establishing the American, European-African-Middle Eastern and Asiatic-Pacific campaign medals, is amended accordingly.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

The White House, March 15, 1946.

EXHIBIT G-1

Extract from the FEDERAL REGISTER, Washington, D. C., March 12, 1946.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

No. 9706

Amending Executive Order No. 9225 of November 6, 1945, establishing the American, European-African-Middle Eastern and Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medals.

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States and as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, it is

herby ordered as follows:

1. The European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal shall not be awarded for any service rendered subsequent to November 6, 1945.
2. The American Campaign Medal and the Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal shall not be awarded for any service rendered subsequent to March 2, 1946.
3. Effective October 12, 1945, members and former members of the land and naval forces of the United States, including the Women's Reserve of the United States Naval Reserve, and former members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, who served in the continental United States for an aggregate period of one year between December 7, 1941, and March 2, 1946, inclusive, may be awarded the American Campaign Medal under such regulations as the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy may severally prescribe.
4. Executive Order No. 9225 of November 6, 1945, establishing the American, European-African-Middle Eastern and Asiatic-Pacific campaign medals, is

amended accordingly.

HARRY S. THOMAS

The White House, March 12, 1946.

COPY

FEDERAL REGISTER

Washington, Friday, March 15, 1946

Executive Order 9704

Functions of the American Battle Monuments Commission

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and Statutes, including Title I of the First War Powers Act, 1941, and as President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the Army and the Navy, it is hereby ordered that the American Battle Monuments Commission shall control as to materials and design, and provide regulations for and supervise the erection of all memorials monuments and buildings in American cemeteries located outside of the United States and its territories and possessions, and shall also, when authorized by any foreign country or political subdivision thereof in which the American armed forces have served, control as to materials and design, and provide regulations for the erection of all memorial monuments and buildings located in, and commemorating the services of the American forces in, any such foreign country or political subdivision.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

The White House,

March 14, 1946.

EXHIBIT H

COPY

RECEIVED

Washington, Friday, March 14, 1946

Executive Order 9704

Functions of the American Battle Monuments Commission

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and Statutes, including Title I of the First War Powers Act, 1941, and as President of the United States and Commander in Chief of the Army and the Navy, it is hereby ordered that the American Battle Monuments Commission shall exercise as to materials and design, and provide regulations for and supervise the erection of all memorial monuments and buildings in American territories located outside of the United States and its territories and possessions, and shall also, when authorized by any foreign country or political subdivision thereof in which the American armed forces have served, control as to materials and design, and provide regulations for the erection of all memorial monuments and buildings located in, and commemorating the services of the American forces in, any such foreign country or political subdivision.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

The White House,

March 14, 1946.

EXHIBIT B

COPY

March 28, 1946.

Dear Mrs. Pratt:

Your photographic model of the mirror has arrived and I have sent it to Mr. Crim at the White House. At the meeting of the Commission of Fine Arts held on March 26th, the Commission asked Mr. Finley to attend to the matter. You will doubtless hear from him concerning it in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

H. P. Caemmerer,

Secretary.

Mrs. Harold I. Pratt,

635 Park Avenue,

New York, N.Y.

EXHIBIT I

1911

March 22, 1911.

Dear Mrs. Pratt:

Your photographic model of the mirror has arrived and

I have sent it to Mr. Grim at the White House. At the meeting

of the Commission of Fine Arts held at Lincoln Hall, the Commission

asked Mr. Vinick to attend to the matter. You will doubtless

keep from him concerning it in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

H. I. Thompson,

Secretary.

Mrs. Harold I. Pratt,

635 Park Avenue,

New York, N. Y.

ENCLOSURE

COPY

March 29, 1946.

My dear Senator Green:

I presented your letter of March 6th to the Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting on March 26, 1946. The Commission are pleased to learn that you propose to secure from Congress an appropriation to acquire the statue of George Washington, as previously authorized. It will form an eminently distinctive contribution to the art of the National Capital.

The Commission unanimously approve placing the statue on the central axis of the East front of the Capitol, the exact location and the design of the pedestal to be determined upon after careful study. The Commission are hopeful that this problem may be assigned to a distinguished architect in collaboration with a sculptor of reputation.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

GILMORE D. CLARKE,

Chairman.

Honorable Theodore F. Green,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT J

111

March 22, 1946.

My dear Senator Green:

I presented your letter of March 22 to the Commission of Fine Arts at their meeting on March 22, 1946. The Commission are pleased to learn that you propose to secure from Congress an appropriation to acquire the statue of George Washington, as previously authorized. It will form an eminently distinctive contribution to the art of the National Capital. The Commission unanimously approve placing the statue on the central axis of the East front of the Capitol, the exact location and the design of the pedestal to be determined upon after careful study. The Commission are hopeful that this problem may be assigned to a distinguished architect in collaboration with a sculptor of reputation.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM D. CHAMBERLAIN

Chairman.

Honorable Theodore E. Green,

United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.

111

COPY

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Washington

March 29, 1946.

Dear Mr. Lynn:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on March 26, 1946, were pleased to consider further developed studies for proposed changes in the Senate and House of Representatives Chambers in the United States Capitol, submitted in your behalf by the Architects.

The Commission noted that, since the meeting on February 22nd, particular attention had been given the problem by the Architects in collaboration with the Consultants in acoustics, in lighting, and in ventilating. The Commission were gratified to learn that the designs presented by Mr. Harbeson, in collaboration with Mr. Sullivan, are now pronounced satisfactory from the standpoint related to these important practical factors of the design.

After careful consideration of the designs submitted, the Commission of Fine Arts approved, up to this stage in the development of the plans, the design for the Senate Chamber (drawings marked A and A²) and for the House of Representatives Chamber (drawings marked B and B²), with the exception that the Commission recommend (a) the omission of the marble busts in the House of Representatives Chamber, thus making it possible to omit the niches over the doors, and (b) a further simplification of the design of the ceiling in the Senate Chamber, lengthening the central ellipse so as to eliminate certain indicated decorative elements.

Marble panels may replace the niches over the doors in the House of Representatives Chamber, thus providing a simple yet thoroughly dignified treatment of the walls. The Commission respectfully suggest that studies be made with a view toward incorporating appropriate quotations to be incised in these marble panels. With respect to the busts in the House Chamber, the Commission concur in your suggestion that these be placed in appropriate locations in the rotunda of the first House of Representatives Office Building. We sincerely trust that the House of Representatives Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds concur in the recommendation to remove the busts from the Chamber.

The Commission understand that competent artists will be engaged to prepare models for such sculptural embellishment as may be required and to advise with respect to color.

The Commission will be glad to advise further when the Architects are prepared to submit working drawings showing the details of the designs as well as samples of materials and finishes.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

Hon. David Lynn,
Architect of the Capitol,
Washington, D.C.

Gilmore D. Clarke,
Chairman,

EXHIBIT K

THE COMMISSION ON THE ARTS

Washington

March 29, 1946.

Dear Mr. Lynn:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on March 13, 1946, were pleased to consider further developed studies for proposed changes in the Senate and House of Representatives Chambers in the United States Capitol, submitted in your behalf by the Architects.

The Commission noted that, since the meeting on February 22nd, particular attention had been given the problem by the Architects in collaboration with the Consultants in acoustics, in lighting, and in ventilation. The Commission were gratified to learn that the designs presented by Mr. Harbeson, in collaboration with Mr. Sullivan, are now pronounced satisfactory from the standpoint related to these important practical factors of the design.

After careful consideration of the designs submitted, the Commission of Fine Arts approved, up to this stage in the development of the plans, the design for the Senate Chamber (drawings marked A and A'), and for the House of Representatives Chamber (drawings marked B and B'), with the exception that the Commission recommend (a) the omission of the marble busts in the House of Representatives Chamber, thus making it possible to omit the niches over the doors, and (b) a further simplification of the design of the ceiling in the Senate Chamber, lengthening the central ellipse so as to eliminate certain indicated decorative elements.

Marble panels may replace the niches over the doors in the House of Representatives Chamber, thus providing a simple yet thoroughly dignified treatment of the walls. The Commission respectfully suggest that studies be made with a view toward incorporating appropriate quotations to be inscribed in these marble panels. With respect to the busts in the House of Representatives Chamber, the Commission concur in your suggestion that these be placed in appropriate locations in the rooms of the first House of Representatives Office Building. We sincerely trust that the House of Representatives Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds concur in the recommendation to remove the busts from the Chamber.

The Commission understand that competent artists will be engaged to prepare models for such sculptural embellishment as may be required and to advise with respect to color.

The Commission will be glad to advise further when the Architects are prepared to submit working drawings showing the details of the designs as well as samples of materials and finishes.

For the Commission of Fine Arts:

Sincerely yours,

Clifford D. Clark,
Chairman

Hon. David Lynn,
Architect of the Capitol,
Washington, D.C.

COPY

March 26, 1946.

Dear Mr. Wilson:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting today, considered your design for a proposed addition to the Law Reporter Printing Company's building at 518 Fifth Street, Northwest.

The Commission recommend that the addition be built in the same style as the existing building, including the same color of brick.

Yours very truly,

GILMORE D. CLARKE,

Chairman.

Mr. A. Hamilton Wilson, Architect,

1022 Twentieth Street, N.W.,

Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT L

March 22, 1907.

Dear Mr. Wilson:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting today, considered your design for a proposed addition to the Law Reporter Printing Company's building at 1117 Vermont Northwest.

The Commission recommends that the addition be built in the same style as the existing building, including the same color of brick.

Yours very truly,

CLYDE A. TAYLOR,
Chairman.

W. A. Hamilton-Wilson, Architect,

1025 Twentieth Street, N.W.,

Washington, D.C.

EXHIBIT I

COPY
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS
Washington

March 29, 1946.

Dear Mr. Law:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on March 26, 1946, were pleased to consider with you problems relating to the further development of the Washington National Airport.

Having heard your explanation for selecting a particular site for the proposed Gasoline Service Station, the Commission agreed to its location there; and it is understood that the criticisms made by Architect Member Reinhard will be embodied in a revised set of drawings that will be submitted to the Commission of Fine Arts for advice.

The Commission were pleased to hear of the proposed Exhibition Building and of your intention to have a landscape plan prepared for the Airport grounds. As was mentioned, this should include appropriate landscaping for the adjacent Mount Vernon Memorial Highway.

The Commission of Fine Arts cooperate with the Public Buildings Administration, which it is understood designs buildings for the Washington National Airport. The Commission have heard that it ranks high among airports of the country. The introduction of shops and other establishments that detract from the dignity of the Airport should therefore be discouraged to the extent of having only those that are absolutely necessary. It is hoped we may have your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

GILMORE D. CLARKE,
Chairman.

Mr. Hervey F. Law,
Administrator,
Washington National Airport,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT M

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS
Washington
March 23, 1948

Dear Mr. Law:

The Commission of Fine Arts, at their meeting on March 22, 1948, were pleased to consider with you problems relating to the further development of the Washington National Airport. Having heard your explanation for selecting a particular site for the proposed Gasoline Service Station, the Commission agreed to its location there; and it is understood that the criticisms made by Architect Member Reinhard will be embodied in a revised set of drawings that will be submitted to the Commission of Fine Arts for advice. The Commission were pleased to hear of the proposed Exhibition Building and of your intention to have a landscape plan prepared for the Airport grounds. As was mentioned, this should include appropriate landscaping for the adjacent Mount Vernon Memorial Highway. The Commission of Fine Arts cooperate with the Public Buildings Administration, which it is understood designs buildings for the Washington National Airport. The Commission have heard that it ranks high among airports of the country. The introduction of shops and other establishments that detract from the dignity of the Airport should therefore be discouraged to the extent of having only those that are absolutely necessary. It is hoped we may have your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

GILMORE D. CLARK,

Chairman.

EXHIBIT M

Mr. Harvey F. Law,
Administrator,
Washington National Airport,
Washington, D. C.

COPY

March 29, 1946.

Dear Mr. President:

We understand that you have before you legislation enacted by the Congress providing "that the President of the United States shall cause a medal to be struck to be presented to General Marshall in the name of the people of the United States of America."

The Commission of Fine Arts is much interested in this matter. By an Executive Order of the year 1921 this Commission has been advising Government establishments as to the designs of medals, and it is gratifying to know that we have in this country a number of able sculptors who are skilled in the art of producing models of high excellence.

We shall be happy to recommend several artists to you, if desired, from whom one may be selected to design the medal above mentioned.

Sincerely yours,

GILMORE D. CLARKE,

Chairman.

The President

The White House,

Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT N

COPY

March 29, 1946.

Dear Mr. President:

We understand that you have before you legislation enacted by the Congress providing that the President of the United States shall cause a medal to be struck to be presented to General Marshall in the name of the people of the United States of America. The Commission of Fine Arts is much interested in this matter. By an Executive Order of the year 1921 this Commission has been advising Government establishments as to the designs of medals, and it is gratifying to know that we have in this country a number of able sculptors who are skilled in the art of producing medals of high excellence. We shall be happy to recommend several artists to you, if desired, from whom one may be selected to design the medal above mentioned. Sincerely yours, GILMORE D. CLARK, Chairman.

Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT N

Mr. Harvey K. Lee,
Administrator,
Washington National Airport,
Washington, D. C.

The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, The Commission of Fine Arts, and Miss Katharine N. Rhoades, or Mrs. Eugene E. Meyer, as provided in Paragraph 4 of the Codicil to the Will of the late Charles L. Freer, have examined the following objects:

- 1 Painting. Indian, 17th Century, Mughal.
- 1 Bowl. Persian, Fostat
- 1 Bronze vessel of the type kuei. Chinese, Late Chou dynasty.
- 1 Bronze vessel of the type hu. Chinese, Late Chou dynasty.
- 1 Bronze vessel of the type tui. Chinese, Han dynasty.
- 1 Bronze vessel of the type kuei. Chinese, Late Chou dynasty.
- 1 Bronze sword. Chinese, Chou dynasty, 5th century B. C.
- 1 Bronze helmet. Chinese, Han dynasty.
- 1 Stone Sculpture Buddhist stele. Chinese, Norther Ch'i.
- 1 Pottery jar. Chinese, pre-historic, Kansu.
- 1 Pottery jar. Chinese, pre-historic, Kansu.
- 1 Pottery jar. Chinese, pre-historic, Kansu.
- 1 Pottery jar. Chinese, pre-historic, Kansu.

which have been recommended for purchase for the Freerx Gallery of Art by Mr. A. G. Wenley, Director, and they hereby approve the purchase.

For the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution

David E. Finley, Vice Chairman,

For the Commission of Fine Arts.

March 26, 1946. EXHIBIT O

The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, The Commission of Fine Arts, and Miss Katharine N. Rhoades, or Mrs. Eugene E. Meyer, as provided in Paragraph 4 of the Codicil to the Will of the late Charles L. Freer, have

examined the following objects:

- 1 Painting. Indian, 17th Century, Mughal.
- 1 Bowl. Persian, Postat
- 1 Bronze vessel of the type knelt. Chinese, Late Chou dynasty.
- 1 Bronze vessel of the type hu. Chinese, Late Chou dynasty.
- 1 Bronze vessel of the type tu. Chinese, Han dynasty.
- 1 Bronze vessel of the type knelt. Chinese, Late Chou dynasty.
- 1 Bronze sword. Chinese, Chou dynasty, 5th century B. C.
- 1 Bronze helmet. Chinese, Han dynasty.
- 1 Stone Sculpture Buddhist stela. Chinese, Northern Ch'i.
- 1 Pottery jar. Chinese, pre-historic, Kansu.
- 1 Pottery jar. Chinese, pre-historic, Kansu.
- 1 Pottery jar. Chinese, pre-historic, Kansu.
- 1 Pottery jar. Chinese, pre-historic, Kansu.

which have been recommended for purchase for the Freer Gallery of Art by Mr. A. G. Wesley, Director, and they hereby approve the purchase.

For the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution

David E. Finley, Vice Chairman

For the Commission of Fine Arts.

EXHIBIT C

March 26, 1946.